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CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 1.

In committee of the whole, Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th resolutions, respecting the official conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, for which see Gazette of the 6th inst.

(CONTINUED.)

MR. MADISON. He wished not, he said, to waste a moment of the small portion of time left, by regretting its insufficiency for a full discussion of the subject before the committee. But he thought it due to truth, and to the honorable and independent motives of his colleague (Mr. Giles) in proposing the resolutions, to remark that the lateness of the day to which they had been postponed did not justify the strictures which had been made on it. If the delay was not to be considered as unavoidable, some blame at least would fall elsewhere. The enquiries in which the whole business originated, had been moved by his colleague and passed the house some weeks ago. The reports in answer to these enquiries had not been finally made and printed a single day before the present resolutions were submitted to the house. He admitted that it might have been impracticable to report the information called for as early as was desired by the house: He was sensible of the anxiety that would be naturally felt by the officer called upon, to present every consideration that might place his conduct in the most favorable point of view: yet with all these allowances, it was impossible to deny that the reports contained things which did not belong to them, and therefore consumed time which belonged to the period for discussion. He would mention one instance on which there could not possibly be a difference of opinion; viz. the vindication, formally undertaken by the Secretary, of the policy of borrowing money abroad. Whether this policy was right or wrong, the legislature had themselves decided in favor of it; and it was the duty of the Secretary in complying with the orders of the house, to inform the house, how the law had been executed, not why it had been made; to explain his own conduct, not to justify that of the legislature.

It had been asked why the call for information had not been sooner made? The answer was obvious and simple. It was not sooner perceived by the house, that there was such a necessity for it. The want of information was first suggested by the bill for paying two millions of dollars to the bank, altho' 200,000 only were immediately due, and for authorizing another foreign loan to the amount of two millions. From the dawn of light thrown by some circumstances incident to the occasion, on the darkness in which the house had remained, proceeded those doubts and enquiries which had led to the information now possessed. His colleague had great merit in having brought about this developement. He had rendered a service highly valuable to the legislature, and no less important and acceptable to the public. One good effect of the information had been, that it prevented the passage of the bill for borrowing 2,000,000 of dollars as an anticipated payment to the bank. The bill had dropt from the hand of its patron with the first light that broke in upon the house. What other measures would have been prevented or varied, if a like knowledge of our funds and finances had been sooner obtained, was matter of serious consideration.

Another consequence of the reports taken together, was that the face of them presented to his colleague, an evidence of the charges contained in the resolutions. Whether at so late a day it was best to leave the subject as exhibited by the various documents in print, for the examination and opinion of the public, or to press it on the consideration of the house, was a point which every member had a right to decide for himself. His colleague had viewed the positions stated in his motion, as too important to be suspended; and as supported by such clear and authentic proofs, that a small portion of time would suffice for the subject. Under this impression, what was his right became his duty; and he had discharged it by offering his resolutions to the house.

As the house had refused to commit the two introductory resolutions which established the rule of judgment to be applied to the case, and the last also, which declared the inference to be drawn: the task of the committee was limitted to a simple enquiry into the facts stated. They were to make out and report a special verdict of these, and leave it to the house to pronounce the proper judgment arising from them.

The resolution immediately before the committee imported "that the Secretary of the Treasury had violated the law passed on the 4th of August, 1790, making appropriations of certain monies," *first*, "by applying a certain portion of the principal borrowed, to the payment of interest on that principal"—*secondly*, "by drawing part of the same monies into the United States, without the instruction of the President."

The questions here are questions of fact; and whatever quality may be attached by different gentlemen to the several facts, it would seem as if the facts themselves are too clearly supported by the reports of the Secretary, and the documents attending them, to be denied or controverted.

The law of August 4, 1790, authorised the President to cause to be borrowed 12,000,000 of dollars to be applied to the foreign debt of the United States. A subsequent law of August 12, 1790, authorised another loan of two millions of dollars, to be applied to the domestic debt of the United States,

A power to make these loans was delegated on the 28th August, 1790, to the Secretary by a general commission in the usual form, referring to the several acts above-mentioned; but without any farther discrimination of the loans to be made. As the law however for applying loans to the foreign object was prior in date, the presumption would rather be that it was to have a priority of execution; that the first money borrowed was to belong to the first object provided for. It was unnecessary however to dwell on this consideration, because the President had removed all uncertainty by the precise explanations and instructions which accompanied the power to the Secretary, and which ought in truth to be deemed a part of the commission.

The instruction having been more than once read to the committee, he would content himself with referring to it. [The part referred to is in the following words, "I do hereby make known to you, that in the execution of the *said trust*, you are to observe and follow the orders and directions following, viz. Except where otherwise especially directed by me, you shall employ in the negociation of any foreign loan or loans which may be made in any foreign country, William Short, Esq. you shall borrow or cause to be borrowed, on the best terms which shall be found practicable, and within the limitations prescribed by law, as to time of repayment and rate of interest, such sum or sums as shall be sufficient to discharge, as well all instalments or parts of the principal of the foreign debt, which now are due, or shall become payable to the end of the year 1791, as all interest and arrears of interest which now are or shall become due, in respect to the said debt, to the same end of the year 1791. And you shall *apply, or cause to be applied*, the monies which shall be *so borrowed*, with all convenient dispatch, *to the payment* of the said instalments, and parts of the principal and interest, and arrears of interest *of the said debt*. You shall not extend the amount of the loan which you shall make, or cause to be made, beyond the sum which shall be necessary for completing such payment, unless it can be done upon terms more advantageous to the United States, than those upon which the residue of the said debt shall stand or be. But if the *said residue*, or any part of the same can be paid off by new loans, upon terms of advantage to the United States, you shall cause *such further loans* as may be requisite to be made, and the proceeds thereof to *be applied accordingly*. And for carrying into effect the *objects and purposes aforesaid*: I do hereby further empower you to make or cause to be made, with whomsoever it may concern, such contract or contracts, being of a nature relative thereto, as shall be found needful and conducive to the interest of the United States."]—By this formal act issued *along with the commission* to the secretary, the President designated the object to which the loans to be made, were to be applied; and declared the object to be that provided for by the act of August 4th, 1790, he expressly placed the loan under the authority and provision of that act; so that the moment the money should be borrowed, it was to stand legally appropriated to its specified object; as much as if another law, authorising another loan, for another purpose, had not existed.

This arrangement of the President was the more proper, not only because provision for the payment of the foreign debt had been the primary object of the legislature, and the payment of the French debt, the anxious wish of their constituents; but because payments to France were no longer matter of option, but of strict and positive obligation on the United States. In proof of this, he stated, that the debt to France, calculated to the end of 1791, and computing the livre at 5 4-10 to a dollar, amounted to 4,814,814 dollars, whilst the payments actually made, computing the florin at 2 1-2 to a dollar, amounted to no more than 3,372,717, leaving as a balance at the end of 1791 of 1,442,097—Adding to this balance the instalments due for 1792, amounting to 683,888 dollars—there were to be paid within the year 2,080,985 dollars. The entire payments, however, composed of 656,500 dollars in Europe, and 726,000 put to the account of St. Domingo, (although 444,263.83 were actually paid) amounting to 1,382,500 dollars, leaving due at the end of 1792, a balance of 698,485.

Here he adverted to and read a paragraph in the report of the secretary, page 16, where in allusion to the measure of drawing bills in the latter part of 1792, he says, "I feel myself the more at liberty to do it, because it did not interfere with a compleat fulfilment of the public engagements in regard to the foreign debt. It could be done consistently with a full reimbursement of all arrears and instalments, which had accrued on account of that debt." Mr. M. observed, that as he could not reconcile this paragraph with the calculations which he had stated, and which were drawn from official documents, he must regard it as an unquestionable error produced by some hasty view of the subject.

Returning to the commission, Mr. M. repeated that all the money which that instrument, defined and qualified by the instruction annexed to it, authorised the secretary to borrow, was actually and specifically appropriated to the payment of the foreign debt, and under circumstances particularly urgent, in relation to a part of it.

In what manner had this trust been carried into execution? It was to be observed with regret, that on *the very day*, on which the commission and instruction issued from the President, the secretary commenced his arrangement for diverting part of a loan, accepted and ratified by virtue of his commission, to a purpose different from that specified and required by his instruction. That a fact of so extraordinary a complexion, might be grounded on the most unexceptionable proof, Mr. M. said, he should take the liberty of supporting it by the authority of the Secretary himself. Here he read from the Secretary's letter *dated August* 28, 1790, to the Dutch houses from whom the loan had been accepted, the following passages, viz. "I should also wish for particular reasons that the business may be so regulated as to give it the form of two loans, one for two millions under the first act, and the other for *one million* under *the second*. But neither about this, am I so solicitous as to be willing it should constitute an embarrassment."

"*I destine a million and an half of this sum* as a *payment to France* under the direction of Mr. Short, our charge des affaires at that court, whose orders for that purpose you will please to follow."

The aspect here presented by a comparison of the several documents, was singular and remarkable. The subordinate officer appeared in direct opposition to the chief magistrate. The agent was seen over-ruling by his own orders, the orders of his principal. The language of the President was—By virtue of the power vested in me by law, I destine the money to be borrowed, to the discharge of the instalments and interest of the foreign debt. The language of the secretary was—I destine a part of the money only to that purpose, and a part to be brought to the United States for other purposes. He left every member to make his own reflections on the subject. He would only observe in general that it demonstrated the truth asserted in the proposition, that the secretary had violated both the law of August 4th, 1790, and the instruction of the President relating to it.

He then proceeded to a more distinct view of the two points particularly stated in the resolution.

The first was, "That a certain portion of the principal, borrowed under the act of August 4, 1790, had been applied to the payment of the interest falling due on that principal." As the fact would not, he presumed, be denied, he forbore to quote that part of the documents, which admitted and authenticated it. He would, however, premise to any observations on it, a cursory view of the nature of appropriations.

It was unnecessary to repeat the emphatic remarks on this subject, which had fallen from the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Findley) It was sufficiently understood, he concluded, that appropriations of money were of a high and sacred character; that they were the great bulwark which our constitution had carefully and jealously established against executive usurpations. He meant only to take notice of the different plans into which appropriations might be moulded, and of the particular operation, which ought to be given to them.

One of the plans, was that of appropriating specified funds to specified objects; in which the supposed certainty of the funds was adjusted to the supposed importance of the objects.

The other plan formed all the branches of the revenue into an aggregate fund; on which the several objects should have a priority of claim, according to their superiority of importance.

It was evident, that in both these cases, the legislature alone possessed the competent authority. The exclusive right of that department of the government to make the proper regulations, was the basis of the utility and efficacy of appropriations.

There was a third question incident to the doctrine of appropriations, viz—Whether, under specific appropriations, such as had been adopted by Congress, the executive authority could, without special permission of the law, apply the excess of one fund to the aid of a deficient one; or borrow from one fund for the object of another. On this question there might perhaps be a difference of opinion. He would only remark, that admitting such a discretion to be implied in the trust of executing the laws, it would still be requisite that the due sanction of the executive should be given, that a regular account should be kept between the different funds, and that all advances from one to the other should be replaced as soon as possible. This was equally necessary to the preservation of order in the public finances, and to a proper respect for the authority of the laws.

In the present case it did not appear that the monies taken at different times from the loans designated by the President, and thereby placed under the appropriation of the act of August 4, 1790, to the foreign debt, had ever been replaced. It did not appear that any such replacement was regularly planned or provided for. It was particularly worthy of observation moreover, that the only use within the United States for which any loan in Europe could be assigned, was that of the sinking fund; that the trustees of this fund had never been even informed of the drafts; that if all the monies drawn had been carried to the sinking fund, the limitted sum of 2,000,000 of dollars would have been exceeded; and that the statements and accounts had in fact been so wound up, as mentioned by the Secretary, that not a single dollar of the money said out in purchasing the public debt, had been charged on loans drawn into the United States; although such was the only purpose to which they were legally applicable, and such the principal reason assigned for making the draft.

He did not go into a particular proof that the sum drawn into the United States, after subtracting the whole sum placed to a foreign account, exceeded the sum of 2,000,000 of dollars, because the fact had been conceded on the other side, particularly by the statement of the member from Connecticut (Mr. Hillhouse).

Thus it appeared clearly, in confirmation of the first point, that the application of a certain portion of the principal borrowed in Europe, to payment of the interest, was not a mere transposition of monies, to prevent the sending them backwards or forwards; nor an advance of money from an overflowing fund in favor of a deficient one; but an absolute diversion of appropriated money: and consequently a violation of the law making the appropriation.

The second point in the resolution, relating to the drawing of monies into the United States without the instruction of the President.

This point had been fully established by the documents and explanations applied to the first. They had done more: They had demonstrated that the instructions of the President which dedicated the loans to be made under his commission, to a foreign object, were an express prohibition of drafts for any domestic object. It was sufficient therefore to refer to the instructions of the President, and to the contradictory steps taken by the Secretary.

Two attempts had been made to elude the force of these official proofs.

The first appealed to the President's speech at the opening of the Session in 1790; to the report of the Secretary made in consequence of it to the house; and to the supplementary act of Congress passed in conformity to the report.

Had the circumstances involved in this transaction been attended to by those who seemed to rely on it, Mr. M. was persuaded that a reference to it would never have been made by gentlemen on that side. As they had thought fit however to draw arguments from that source, it was proper to give an answer to them; and the best answer would be a naked statement of facts.

The instruction of the President to the Secretary, was given, as has been seen, on the 28th of August 1790. The letter of the Secretary contravening this instruction, was dated, as has also been seen, on the same 28th day of August, 1790.

The actual drawing of bills by the secretary commenced the 15th of December, 1790.

The law now pleaded in justification of the conduct of the secretary passed on the 3d of March, 1791.

There are other facts material to a correct and full view of the business.

The speech of the President was delivered on the 8th of December, 1790. It briefly informed the two houses that "a loan of three millions of florins, towards which some provisional measures had previously taken place; had been completed in Holland,"—and, "That the secretary of the treasury had his direction to communicate such further particulars as might be requisite for more precise information."

The consequent report of the secretary recommending the provision in the supplementary act, was not received till the 25th of February, 1791: six days only before the constitutional dissolution of the house.

In the interval between the speech of the President and the secretary's report, he had proceeded to draw bills to the amount of 793,392 florins.

His report, notwithstanding what had been said of it, contained not a word from which it could be known that a single florin had been actually drawn over to the United States.

[*To be continued.*]

The following excellent Compoſition is taken from the ALBANY REGISTER.

THE EXIT OF OLD AGE;

OR, REFLECTIONS ADAPTED TO THE CLOSE OF A WELL-SPENT LIFE.

HUSH, huſh, my friends, Why ſtand you round me weeping?
You ſhock my fortitude—too weak already:
Save that dear infant, he may long be uſeful:
My day is over.
With pleaſure and with pain I, in retroſpect,
View my paſt life: I ſee a thouſand failings;
Yet here and there a man, that when an orphan
Fed at my table.
My door was ever open to the ſtranger;
My heart to the diſtreſs'd; my hand was ready
To reach a morſel to the poor and needy;
If but a morſel.
The ſick I viſited; I felt the anguiſh
I could not heal; but kindneſs was a cordial:
Their earneſt looks acknowledg'd my compaſſion:
They bleſs'd me dying.
Theſe feet, unable now to bear the burden
Impos'd upon them by the law of nature,
How nimbly have they mov'd this active body,
When ſorrow call'd me.
A mental touch of the Benefic Spirit
Moulded my texture to theſe deeds of mercy:
With pleaſure I have ſooth'd the ſobbing boſom,
Sunk by oppreſſion.
Indulgent Heav'n! not greater was thy glory
Of pow'r and wiſdom, ſung at the creation
By morning ſtars, than four ſcore years' experience
Proclaims thy goodneſs.
From thee this wond'rous frame of mine proceeded,
By thee to feeble age it is protracted,
To thee it gravitates as to the centre
Of its exiſtence.
Let uncreated love's myſterious mantle,
Woven to cover naked human nature,
Hide what the child, the youth, or man has acted
That AGE *would bluſh at.*
Farewel, a long farewel, to ſin and ſorrow:
Now Death's cold hand is reaching me a potion
To cure the maladies of human nature;
AGE *is the laſt one.*
If in the nurſe's arms we are not ſmother'd,
Yet firſt or laſt death will rock o'er the cradle;
As there the young—here the old infant tumbles
Into his coffin.
Good night, my friends! When this laſt nap is over,
(I reſt in hope) awaking from my ſlumber,
I ſhall ariſe and wiſh you a good morning
In Life Eternal. J. T.

Foreign Affairs.

PARIS, JAN. 4.

PART of the plan of the Committee of General Defence is, to ſtation a number of ſmall veſſels on the coaſt between Calais and Dunkirk, to intercept the Britiſh traders, and perhaps occationally to harraſs the coaſt of England. Theſe veſſels will be ſupplied with a powerful artillery, and will diſcharge red hot ſhot; and their force will be ſuch, as to render it neceſſary for the Britiſh Government to keep a large ſquadron in the Downs.

Some of the Engliſh Admirals, if they ſhould go to war, will not like the preſent French mode of fighting. They will not find their ſquadrons ſo eaſy a conqueſt as they have been. You may depend on it, that the character of the nation is eſſentially changed, and that it is chiefly the fierce republican ſpirit, with which they are actuated, that has rendered their armies invincible to the German mercenaries.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

Bouzot denounced the Council General of the Commons, for having iſſued a decree of ſhutting up the Play-houſes, and other places of public entertainment: He moved that this decree be annulled.

Quinette obſerved, that there was a decree extant, which charged the Executive Power to take all poſſible meaſures of ſafety during the judgment of Louis Capet.

The Aſſembly called for the order of the day.

A letter was read from M. Bertrand, the Ex Miniſter, who complained, that the Miniſter of juſtice had not delivered to the Official Defenders of Louis XVI. certain papers, which he had addreſſed to them.

The Miniſter of Juſtice ſaid, he had delivered thoſe pieces into the hands of the Commiſſion of twelve.

A member of this Commiſſion declared, that the pieces had been preſented to Maleſherbes, but the latter would not make any uſe of them.

The Convention called for the order of the day, being

The final judgment of Louis XVI.

Lehardi moved, that it be previouſly decided by a nominal call, if the Decree that is to be pronounced on the fate of Louis ſhall be ſanctioned by the nation at large.

Another propoſed theſe queſtions:

1. Is it compatible with the intereſt of the State, that Louis be deprived of his dignity?

2. Is it proper that he ſhould ſuffer death, or ſhould he be impriſoned for life?

3. In either caſe ſhall appeal to the people take place?

Coulthon and Gauthier moved, that the following two queſtions be firſt put:

1. Is Louis guilty of high treaſon and conſpiracy againſt the Liberty and Sovereignty of the Nation?

Louvet moved, that in order to ſhow a proper reſpect to the opinions of the different Members, it ſhould firſt be decided, whether or not the appeal to the ſovereign people ſhould take place?

Cambaceres was of opinion, that the Convention ought to pronounce a judgment in *ipſo facto*; he expreſſed at the ſame time his doubts, if the Convention had ſuch a power veſted in them; he therefore moved, that, to avoid all difficulties, the Convention ſhould make an appeal to the Primary Aſſemblies, to conſult them, whether or not it is their wiſh that the Convention ſhould judge Louis, and pronounce ſentence upon him?

Quinette was for judging Louis, and referring his ſentence to the Sovereign people in the Primary Aſſemblies.

The Mountain became extremely clamorous, and wiſhed that Louis ſhould be immediately ſentenced to ſuffer death, that his ſentence ſhould be pronounced, and afterwards referred to the ratification of the people.

After many tumultuous debates, the diſcuſſion was finally cloſed, and the following three queſtions adopted, on the motion of Barrerre.

1. Is Louis guilty or not guilty of High Treaſon, and of attempts againſt the general ſafety of the State?

2. Shall the appeal to the people take place?

3. What puniſhment ſhall he ſuffer?

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15.

Bouzot moved, and the Convention decreed, that every member who ſhould vote on the queſtions terminating the judgment of Louis, ſhould have his name inſcribed in a book deſtined for that purpoſe, and that the different names ſhould afterwards be ſent to the 84 Departments.

Here Manuel, one of the Secretaries, read the firſt queſtion, on which the Members of the Convention were to vote, viz.

"Is LOUIS Guilty or not Guilty of High Treaſon, and of attempts againſt the General Safety of the State?"

The nominal call began, Mr. Salles read the names, and each member aſcended the tribune.

The following members then voted.

Bouzot. I vote that Louis be impriſoned with his family, till all the nation ſhall unite to decide his fate.

Lanjuinas. Louis is guilty.

Boudron. I declare Louis is guilty.

Vandelicourt. Legiſlators, I do not chooſe to be a judge in criminal matters.

Lalande. Louis is neither guilty nor not guilty.

Oſſelien. I know that Louis paid his guards at Coblentz; I do therefore pronounce him guilty.

M. Egalite, guilty.

Danton. Yes, he is guilty.

Compte. Speaking as a Legiſlator, Louis is guilty; as a judge I wont ſpeak.

Montaigut. Louis is guilty, nay more than guilty.

Faure. Louis is guilty in point of the law reſpecting Royalty, and I do declare him guilty.

Delayhe. To put the queſtion, whether Louis is guilty or not guilty, is to aſk if we are ourſelves guilty. I do declare Louis is guilty.

Barnard des Sablons. Louis is guilty and not guilty.

Morriſon. I can anſwer none of the queſtions propoſed.

Noel. I once had a ſon. He died in defence of his country. I do not think that a father who bewailed a ſon ſlain, can be the judge of him who is accuſed of being the author of his wretchedneſs.

Maure. Guilty on my honor and conſcience.

Corea Fuſtier. Guilty.

Valady. I cannot pronounce, for I am no judge.

Fauchett. As citizen I am convinced of his guilt; as legiſlator I declare him guilty; as judge I have nothing to ſay.

Dubois. As a judge I do declare Louis is guilty; but we ought to appeal to the people.

Laumont. I can never believe that the Convention have all powers veſted in them; upon the preſent matter I ſhall be ſilent for ever.

Lariviere. I did never vote that the Convention ſhould judge Louis, ſo cannot vote on the buſineſs in queſtion.

Doulcet. I vote for the ſafe cuſtody of Louis and his family, till the termination of the war; take care that he may have no ſucceſſor; and when the war is once terminated, let the decree of his fate be ſubmitted to the people.

Meynard was of the ſame opinion.

Chambon. I vote for the appeal to the people; I alſo vote that the abolition of Royalty and the eſtabliſhment of the Primary Aſſemblies be likewiſe ſubmitted to the people.

Baralion. I will be no judge; my conſcience does not allow it.

Julien. I am inveſted with unlimited powers; and in virtue of my Legiſlative capacity, I do declare that Louis is guilty.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The combined armies deſtined to act againſt France the enſuing ſpring will, it is ſaid, amount to more than 300,000 men. The Auſtrian and Pruſſian troops will be each under a ſeparate command.

It was, yeſterday, reported, at the public offices, that the French had ordered thirty-five ſail of the line, and more than twenty frigates to be prepared for the ſea.

The cloaths and other effects of the late King and Queen of France, found at the Thuilleries, on the 10th of Auguſt, were to be ſold by auction in Paris, laſt Monday.

The term of Lord George Gordon's confinement expires in the courſe of this week.

Mr. Secretary Dunda's new Militia Bill, is nothing more than to ſupply an extraordinary defect in the laſt—which left out the uſual clauſe to compel pariſhes to provide for the families of Militia men, when called out on actual ſervice.

The Lion man of war of 64 guns, Captain Sir E. Gower, which ſailed ſome time ſince with Lord Macartney and his ſuit on board, in company with the Hindoſtan Eaſt Indiaman, as a ſtoreſhip, is bound with the partner, to the port of Yſelcuph, in the yellow ſea, which is the neareſt to Pekin, the capital of China, from whence it is diſtant leſs than thirty leagues.

An old Scotch Peer's advice to his ſon is ſtrongly to be recommended to our preſent young men—to be underhorſed, underhouſed, and underwived.

When Sedition was openly ſtalking in every part of the Kingdom, domeſtic traitors, deſirous of keeping Engliſhmen unprepared to repel the meditated attempts againſt the country, impudently aſſerted in their converſations, as well as in their publications, that every fear was merely ideal, and that neither ſedition or inſurrection exiſted in any part of the Britiſh Empire.—Equally in defiance of all truth, and equally for the traiterous purpoſe of putting Engliſhmen off their guard, it is now aſſerted that government are not vigorous in their preparations for war, and that they are endeavoring to hold out an idea of peace; the direct reverſe is notoriouſly the truth—preparations were never more vigorous—and Lord Grenville's anſwer to the Would-be Ambaſſador, is a deciſive proof that Adminiſtration neither hold out an idea of the probability of, or wiſh for, peace with modern France.

Lord Amherſt is appointed commander in Chief of the Britiſh Army.

Official Particulars of the recent action at Hock-Heim, between the French and the combined Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies.

Head Quarters, Hockheim, Jan. 7, 1793.

Yeſterday afternoon his Pruſſian Majeſty, accompanied by his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Brunſwick, arrived here, from the action which took place at Hockheim. His Majeſty honored the Theatre with his preſence, and went afterwards to the ball given by his Royal Highneſs the Prince Royal of Pruſſia.

All we know of the action is, that it was very ſmart on both ſides.

The French troops ſtationed at Caſſel, under the command of Gen. Neuwinger, wanted to force their way to Hockheim, but the Heſſian and Pruſſian troops conteſted this paſſage with that valour which they are ſo renowned for.

Prince Hohenloe, whoſe headquarters are at Weiſbaden, arrived likewiſe in the field of battle, and attacked the French in the flank, which forced them to make a precipitate retreat to their entrenchments at Caſſel. On this occaſion the Pruſſian General Wolfrath had his horſe ſhot under him.

When the King of Pruſſia entered Hockheim, twelve Frenchmen, who were concealed in the tower above the town-gate, fired down with muſquets and carabines upon his Majeſty, who was then very cloſe but providentially eſcaped without being hurt. A Heſſian detachment immediately ruſhed into the tower, and cut thoſe murderous French banditti in pieces.

The French left 300 men dead and wounded on the field. The Heſſian Chaſſeurs have ſuffered conſiderably.

This afternoon 160 Frenchmen, and 12 pieces of cannon, were brought in here, preceeded by 12 trumpeters, as trophies of the engagement.

More priſoners are expected tomorrow.

A French Colonel has juſt been brought in priſoner.

JANUARY 19.

The executive government of France diſplays its uſual conſiſtency in calling on the United States of America to fulfill the treaty defenſive and offenſive, entered into by them with Louis XVI. while his depoſition from the throne is conſidered by that very government as a ground for violating every treaty they have unfortunately ratified with the powers of Europe. A very little attention, however, to the affairs of the American States, ſince the laſt peace, will diſſipate every idea, that they can ſo far forget their beſt intereſts, as to take a part in the diſſentions of Europe. All the advantages which could be derived to them from becoming parties in a war, would be the caſual, partial and diſhonorable gain, which might reſult to individuals from privateering expeditions; and the loſs, in ſuch caſes, would be, the infinite benefits, both civil and political, which an infant ſtate muſt derive, in a very pre-eminent degree, from the bleſſing of peace. The never failing care and commanding influence of Mr. Waſhinton, which have hitherto preſerved his country from the miſery of feuds among its people, will, we doubt not, be effectually exerted to ſave it alſo from the calamities of war with other nations.

JANUARY 21.

Our learned and eloquent Secretary of State ſets out, in his elaborate reſcript, with ſaying that he ſhall give M. Chauvelin no credit, but as he is accredited by the King of France. No ſuch perſonage being now in exiſtence, what degree of credit can be given him? He would then, it ſeems, in no ſort whatever treat with a miniſter from the Republic of France; in his own high-mindedneſs, and high-mightineſsſhip, not allowing that country to alter its government, when the majority of it think it fit. What would Oliver Cromwell not only have ſaid, but have done, had Mazarine refuſed to acknowledge the ſovereignty of the Republic of England? He would have deſtroyed with his fleet all the ſea ports of France towards the Mediterranean.

In the Iriſh Houſe of Lords, the motion for an addreſs to his Majeſty on the ſpeech at the opening of the ſeſſion, was made by the Earl of Weſtmeath, and carried unanimouſly. The motion for an addreſs to the Lord Lieutenant was made by Lord Viſcount Dillon; and oppoſed by the Duke of Leinſter; on which Lord Portarlington ſaid, he was ſorry to differ from the noble Duke, with whom he had ſo long agreed; but in the preſent inſtance he felt that it was as neceſſary in Ireland for Parliament to unite and reſiſt the enemies of the Conſtitution, as it was in England, where party was laid aſide to ſave the country. He knew not of any parties in this country, but if there were, he was ſenſible that they ſhould give place to the more important conſideration of the public ſafety.

On the queſtion being put, the Duke was the only diſſentient.

Ireland, with that loyalty and political prudence which we expected ſhe would diſplay, but which the Engliſh Jacobins hoped ſhe would not, has given the finiſhing blow to faction. The incendiaries of France, and the perturbed ſpirits of the phalanx, have now their proſpects blaſted. Their diabolical endeavors to divide Great-Britain and Ireland, the more ſurely to ruin both, have been fruſtrated; and France and Faction have now to dread the united exertions of Britannia and Hibernia to ſuppreſs anarchy and Jacobin politics.

Mad. D'Eon, after all the viciſſitudes and ſingularities of her extraordinary life, is likely to cloſe it in happineſs, if competency can conſer felicity. The mother of this heroic female lately died in France, at the age of eighty-ſeven, and has left her daughter a conſiderable fortune.

Mrs. Bateman, of Soho-ſquare, is preparing a public breakfaſt in honour of Madam D'Eon's acceſſion to a comfortable independence. There is to be a concert on the occaſion, and a grand exhibition in the art of fencing, to which the ci devant Chevalier has promiſed to contribute all the ſkill which time and want of practice have left her.

Domeſtic Articles.

BOSTON, March 13.

Yeſterday being aſſigned by the hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, for coming to a choice, on their part, of a Federal Senator; the ballots were taken, when the number of votes given in were 199—100 making a choice—The Hon. CALEB STRONG, Eſq. had 113 votes, and was choſen. This gentleman is therefore re-elected.

Yeſterday, in the hon. Supreme Judicial Court, the action of treſpaſs, for aſſault and battery, brought by the Hon. Benjamin Auſtin, Eſq. againſt the Editor of the CENTINEL, was tried—and after a hearing, which continued the whole day, the Jury gave their verdict for the Plaintiff.

A correſpondent thinks it rather *extraordinary*, that the charges brought againſt the Secretary of the Treaſury of the United States, by Mr. Giles, ſhould have found their way into the *Argus* of yeſterday; and the *deciſion* of Congreſs thereon, be *loſt* before they could arrive—when it is well known they both ſet out in company together from Philadelphia. Nor can the ſame correſpondent account why a former ſtring of Reſolutions introduced by Mr. Giles, ſhould appear in the *Chronicle*, and the Report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, in conſequence thereof, be excluded. It is believed, the public are not ſatisfied with this mode of doing buſineſs.

Extract from the Journals of the Municipality of Cape-Francois, in the Seſſion of the 31ſt of December, 1792.

Extract from the Reſolves of ſaid day.

"Art. V. EVERY maſter or owner of veſſel, either French or Foreigner, ſhall be bound to make a declaration of the number of ſoreigners on board his veſſel, mentioning both their age and name. No maſters of ſuch veſſels ſhall, under the penalty of 1500 livres, let any one of their paſſengers come on ſhore without a permit from the Municipality; and in caſe his or their declaration ſhould be proved falſe, he or they ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed for ſuch offence.

(Signed) CHEVALIER, Mayor, and GRANIER, S.Y.

Certified as a true tranſlation from the original reſolves recorded in the journal of the office of the Municipality.

CARRE, *Jn. Interpreter to the Municipality of Cape Fs.*"

A copy of the above will be delivered each Captain on his arrival at the Cape, or other port of St. Domingo, and a receipt exacted for the ſame, in order that they may not plead ignorance of this Decree. ☞ *The Printers throughout the United States are requeſted to publiſh the above.*

MR. FENNO,

The NORTH-CAROLINA JOURNAL, *printed at Halifax, contains the following article—which, pleaſe to publiſh, with the lines annexed, and oblige*

Your's, C.

HALIFAX, March 6.

THE neighboring Sportſmen are informed, that a *Main of Twenty-one COCKS* will be fought in this Town, on Thurſday the 14th inſt.

FROM Britain's iſle this cruel paſtime came,
A ſport that puts humanity to ſhame:
Around the pit the gamblers take their ſtand,
While bets and oaths pervade th' unfeeling band;
This they call pleaſure—but, 'tis love of gain
Which give the groupe alternate joy and pain.—
Hence all the tricking arts are here diſplay'd,
By which the vileſt gameſters prop their trade.

In Rome, when cruel ſcenes were all the rage,
Game-cocks and quails were butcher'd on the ſtage;
From ſcenes like theſe, the gladiators ſprung,
Which Rome's proud honors hath on Gibbets hung—

Now Britain, thouſands to a circus draws,
Her princes there to bruiſers ſhout applauſe!
The days of chivalry ſays Burke are gone,
But a worſe era is faſt poſting on.

EXTRACT.

"*No immoral man can poſſibly be a true patriot*; and all thoſe who profeſs outrageous zeal for the liberty and proſperity of their country, and at the ſame time infringe her laws, affront her religion and debauch her people, are but deſpicable quacks, by fraud or ignorance increaſing the diſorders they pretend to remedy."

Philadelphia, March 23.

ABSTRACT of FOREIGN NEWS.

THE citizen-ſoldiers of France who had been priſoners in Luxemburg, complained to the Convention of cruel treatment received from the enemy while in their hands; they had been beaten with ſticks and ſabres, and fed with mouldy bread—they demanded ſpeedy vengeance. Referred to the military committee.

The Mayor of Paris, in an account of the ſtate of the Capital, given in to the Convention, repreſents the city as in a very critical ſituation, owing to the depreciation of the notes in circulation—alarms reſpecting proviſions—tradeſmen wanting employ—complaints againſt the adminiſtration of the poſts—ſlowneſs of the relief to the widows of thoſe who have been hurried to the frontiers—concealed enemies in brothels and gaming houſes, &c. &c. but the departments of the police are exerting themſelves to remedy every diſorder.—The total of the armed force at Paris, on the 5th January, is ſtated at 227,089; theſe are compoſed of 116,452 National Guards, Gendarmerie & Conquerors of the Baſtile 2423, Federates 5601.

The Adminiſtrators of Finiſterre, in an addreſs to the Convention, denounce Marat, Robeſpierre, Bazire, Chabot and Merlin, as intriguers—"expel them (ſay they) for you ought not to breathe the ſame air with theſe villains." A great tumult followed the reading of this addreſs.

General Dumourier, in a letter to the Covention, pathetically deſcribes the deſtitute ſituation of the army. He charges the deficiency to the war-office, which he ſays is become a club. He ſays he has ſworn to retire from all public employment on the concluſion of a peace; and ſhould this declaration not be ſufficient, as ſoon as the Republic is delivered from the ſcourge of war, to remove all ſuſpicion, he promiſes to impoſe on himſelf the moſt rigorous oſtraciſm. He concludes by ſaying—But if the National Convention, in the terrible criſis in which we now are, ſhall not grant me that confidence to which I think myſelf entitled; if it take precautions againſt me; and if it does not purſue deciſive meaſures reſpecting the four Memorials which I ſubmit to its wiſdom, then, Citizen Preſident, I ſhall immediately prove to my country, that I have neither avarice nor ambition, by reſigning my generalſhip, and by retiring to the country, where I ſhall continue my ſtudies on politics and war, and be ready at all times to quit my ſolitude, when a well regulated government ſhall afford me the means of being uſeful to my fellow-citizens.

General Valence writes from Liege, that a body of his troops has ſeized, in the Emperor's treaſuries, caſh, to the amount of 200,000 livres.

The Engliſh are recruiting their army, by raiſing independent companies; 120 of theſe are ordered to be formed of 100 men each.

Lord Grenville, the Britiſh Secretary of State, has anſwered the note of the French Miniſter, M. Chauvelin. This anſwer is lengthy; it is what, in diplomatic language, is called *raiſonné*, and contains all the arguments upon which the Britiſh Court has taken up the queſtion. This has been tranſmitted to the Executive of France; it had not been communicated to the Aſſembly. The Engliſh paragraph adds, that by this it would ſeem as if the Executive Council were deliberating on the contents, and deliberation is conſtantly favorable to peace.

A grenadier of the French army was announced to the National Convention by the Miniſter of Marine. This citizen ſoldier had had an interview with the King of Naples, in which he had demanded and received of the King, reparation of the injury which the French republic had ſuſtained in reſpect to a note ſaid to be ſent to the Divan by the Agent of that Prince, to prevent Semonville from being received as Ambaſſador of France at the Ottoman Court. The grenadier, in his ſpeech to the King, ſaid he allowed him only an hour to return an anſwer to his demand. The Miniſter of the King, within the time, announced, *That his Sicilian Majeſty formally and openly diſavows every thing that may have been done in his name againſt the French nation, at Conſtantinople.* This grenadier was ſent from the fleet by Capt. LATOUCHE, then in the harbour with a French ſquadron.

The diplomatic diſpute between France and England, according to the notes which have paſſed between Lord Grenville, the Britiſh Secretary of State, and M. Le Brun, the French Miniſter, appears to be reduced to two points, viz.—Firſt. The Decree of the National Convention of the 19th November, which the Britiſh Miniſter conſiders as "*announcing to the ſeditious of all nations, the caſes in which they may depend previouſly on the ſupport and aſſiſtance of France.*" On this M. Le Brun ſays, "Nothing could be more ſtrange than this reproach to the ſentiments of the National Convention." He diſclaims all intention on their part of favoring the ſeditious, or encouraging mobs.—The ſecond point is the Scheldt. On this the Britiſh Miniſter ſays, "England will never conſent that France ſhall arrogate the power of annualling at her pleaſure, and under the pretence of a pretended natural right, of which ſhe makes herſelf the only judge, the political ſyſtem of Europe, eſtabliſhed by ſolemn treaties, and guaranteed by the conſent of all the powers." In anſwer to this the French Miniſter ſays, "the treaty in queſtion was concluded by the Emperor, without the participation of the Belgians—The Emperor, to ſecure the poſſeſſion of the low countries, ſacrificed without ſcruple, the moſt inviolable of rights." The Miniſter of France aſks, "but is France authorized to break the ſtipulations which are oppoſed to the liberty of the Scheldt? If the rights of Nature and thoſe of Nations are conſulted, and not France alone, all the nations of Europe are authorized to do it—there can be no doubt of it."

The Senate of Maſſachuſetts have appointed the Rev. Dr. PARKER, Miniſter of one of the Epiſcopal Churches, to preach the next anniverſary Election Sermon.

Accounts by the ſhip Tryal ſay, that the Engliſh Packet had four ſhot fired at her by a French frigate as ſhe went out of Liſbon, with intention to bring the Packet too, but ſhe refuſed to ſlacken ſail, and proceeded on her voyage with hoiſted colours.

The Engliſh papers are filled with accounts of the preparations of that nation for war—that excluſive of the King's bounty of five pounds, the counties had offered an additional recompenſe of fifty ſhillings to every ſeaman who would enter the fleet; the conſequence of which was, that men were enliſting extremely faſt.

They were preſſing men faſt at Liſbon when the Tryal ſailed, and the place was ſtrongly fortified—1300 had been preſſed in one night, and the common jails almoſt emptied. The people in Liſbon are alarmed, fearing a viſit from the French fleet, which is ſaid to be on very reſpectable footing.

The ſtory of the maſſacre of the French garriſon at Frankfort, is totally contradicted by a letter in the Engliſh papers, dated at that place after the re-taking of it by the Pruſſians—the reverſe was the fact, and this, the letter ſays, has been atteſted by the French priſoners themſelves in letters to the National Convention—The citizens of Frankfort, at the hazard of their lives, reſcuing the French from the fury of the enemy.

"I was lamenting to one of the members of the Convention (ſays an Engliſh paragraphiſt) that a great deliberating aſſembly ſhould thus be converted into a theatre of noiſe, threats and confuſion. Pardieu! ſaid he, alluding to the late dagger ſcene, but if our ſenate is a bear-garden, yours is a mountebank ſtage. It is curious, added he, that nobody in France ſhould know any thing of theſe terrible daggers made in England, and that the French nation ſhould be accuſed of aſſaſſinating with a weapon that ſince the revolution was never worn or uſed, unleſs by the Chevaliers du Poignard, the king's friends, who were diſarmed in the Thuilleries on the 22d of Feb. 1790, and taken into cuſtody, with the ſame concealed weapons, at the Pont Tournant, on the 10th of Auguſt, 1792. It is not therefore aſtoniſhing, that Mr. B—— ſhould wear the peculiar weapon of the party he ſupports; but it is ſtrange that he ſhould charge upon his enemies the ſins of his friends. As to his accuſation of atheiſm, it reminds me of the well known ſtory of the German, who, quarreling with his landlady at Blois, wrote down in his album, that all the women of that city were red haired and ſcolds. I relate this converſation, becauſe I think it is juſt in all caſes that both ſides ſhould be heard."

It has been repeatedly ſaid that Mr. Burke is a penſioner.—In his ſpeech againſt Mr. Fox's motion in the Houſe of Commons for ſending an Ambaſſador to France—Mr. Burke makes the following declaration:—

Strange as it might appear to ſome gentlemen with whom he formerly acted, he affirmed, in the face of the houſe and his country—"I retain, and ever will, my independence—I have made no proviſion for myſelf or family—We are not in the poſſeſſion of any office; neither cajoled by the reverſion of place, nor by the promiſe of penſion—and yet, becauſe I have warmly expreſſed my abhorrence of the French doctrines, I am purſued and reviled with all the force of rancour and hoſtility."

In the Senate of this ſtate on Thurſday laſt, on the motion to poſtpone the conſideration of the firſt ſection of the bill for erecting the Bank of Pennſylvania, in order to introduce a ſubſtitute for the purpoſe of veſting the inactive monies of the ſtate in the ſtock of the Bank of North America—the yeas and nays being called by Mr. Morris, ſeconded by Mr. Smilie, were as follow:

YEAS.—Meſſrs. Morris, Thomas, Jenks, Schmyſer, Coats, and Sellers.

NAYS.—Meſſrs. Scott, Edie, Hoge, Smilie, Kennedy, Brown, Heiſter, Hanna, Smith, Montgomery, and Moore.

In favour of erecting the Bank of Pennſylvania, 11 to 6.

Extract of a letter dated Fort St. Clair, Jan. 11.

"This place is garriſoned by 150 riflemen. A few days ſince ſome Indians near Fort Jefferſon, were diſcovered; one of them was ſhot at and wounded. They were the firſt that has been diſcovered ſince the battle with the Kentuckians on the 6th November laſt."

NORFOLK, (V.) March 9.

On Tueſday laſt as a Canoe, with five perſons in her, was croſſing from Portſmouth to this town, the wind being very high, ſhe upſet and went down. Captain Tyrell, of the ſchooner Polly, from Weymouth, Maſſachuſetts, happening to be laſhing from the wharf, immediately jumped into his boat, and kindly rendered every aſſiſtance in his power, but was only fortunate enough to ſave three of them.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, Dec. 31, 1792.

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this General Aſſembly be preſented to the Hon. SAMUEL JOHNSTON, for his faithful ſervices as Senator of this ſtate to the Congreſs of the United States—and that the Speakers of both Houſes be requeſted to tranſmit him the ſaid reſolution.

W. LENOIR, S. S.
S. CABARRUS, S. H. C.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Betſey,	Clark,	St. Thomas
Keziah,	Guyer,	Port-au-Prince
Sch'r Recovery,	Forteſcue,	Trinidad
Sloop Active,	Luke,	Virginia
Greyhound,	Arnold,	ditto

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,		18/4
3 per Cents,		10/5
Deferred,		11/5
Full ſhares Bank U. S.	15	per cent. prem

COMMUNICATIONS.

Incendiary writers, an hireling preſs, and factious men who foment diſcontents to gain elections have given themſelves no breathing ſpell in their taſk of making miſchief ſince our free conſtitution was propoſed to the public.—We hear of Britiſh factions—but more profligate lies or more malignant ſuſpicions were never ſcattered in any country on earth in order to bring the government and its officers into contempt and abhorrence. The only chance in the favor of government is the ſound ſenſe of the people—and truly none was ever more tried or more inſulted. Much will it redound to the honor of our citizens if they diſregard in future, as they have heretofore done the ſeditious arts of their enemies. But if our affairs ſhould get into confuſion, it will ſhew that we have thought better of ourſelves and the world has been kind enough to think better of us as a nation than we deſerve. They will ſay the conſtitution was the work of the wiſeſt and beſt men—but it has been mar'd by the moſt worthleſs.

Happy is it for a people when intrigue gets *entangled* in a net of its own weaving—honeſty is always a match for cunning and falſe patriotiſm, in a fair and candid inveſtigation of its *motives* and *conduct*—Envy may raiſe a miſt, but time and reflection diſſipate the vapors, and a wiſe and enlightened people award the tribute of applauſe to ſolid merit.

We have heard of the inextricable difficulties of the people; we have heard of the intolerable burthens they are at *this moment* groaning under—and we now hear from the *ſame quarter*, "that by a combination of favorable circumſtances, or the collected good ſenſe of its inhabitants, the country has extricated itſelf from *a few embarraſſments*"—Alas, what a pity that certain reſtleſs ſpirits cannot aſſume to themſelves any of the honor—and that neither in proſe or verſe, one ſolitary publication can be found to celebrate their praiſe. Friends of merit, ere you indulge your feelings, conſult the opinion-mongers, for their indignation is excited at every mode of expreſſing your ſentiments, which is not dictated by themſelves.

The miſchief makers have pretended that there was a corrupt majority in Congreſs watching for opportunities to ſwell up the debt—becauſe debts and taxes create a corrupt influence. It is time to drop this article from the impeachment, becauſe it would involve the dear friends of liberty, the pure enemies of antirepublican public faith and ariſtocratical public credit and order. On the buſineſs of the army claim, the oppoſers of Treaſury influence would (at leaſt they *ſaid* they would) allow millions more debt in favor of the late army and original certificate holders. Abuſed and deceived citizens—who on this occaſion were the men to hunt up claims to ſwell the public debt—which will you give credit to—words—big ſwelling words of vanity and deceit—or plain facts that ſpeak louder?

Vinall's Arithmetic.

THE Second Edition of this work, with improvements, will ſpeedily be put to preſs.

The rapid ſale of the firſt edition*, greatly beyond the author's moſt ſanguine expectations, encourages him to print a ſecond edition. He intends to have it printed upon much better paper than the former, and with a new type.

Thoſe Bookſellers who wiſh to take a number of copies in ſheets, are requeſted to apply to the author for particulars.

* 1000 *Copies.*

At a meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, February 5th, 1793.

The Committee, appointed to examine "The Preceptor's Aſſiſtant, or Student's Guide," being a ſyſtematical treatiſe of Arithmetic, by JOHN VINALL, teacher of the Mathematics & Writing, in Boſton, reported, that they have attended that ſervice, and are of opinion, that the work is executed with judgment, and is as well calculated for the uſe of ſchools, counting houſes, and private families, as any of the ſame compaſs that has hitherto been offered to the public.

VOTED, That the above report be accepted, and that Mr. VINALL be furniſhed with a copy of it, whenever he ſhall deſire it.

Copy of the Records. Atteſt,
CHARLES BULFINCH, Sec'ry.

The following character of the above work, is given in the Review of the *Maſſachuſetts Magazine*, for Jan. 1793:

"This is a very uſeful work, and is no ill proof of the judgment and induſtry of the author. The rules are laid down with propriety, and the examples annexed are ſufficient for their illuſtration. One part of the work deſerves particular commendation. We mean that which the author ſtiles "*Mercantile Arithmetic.*" It occupies a conſiderable portion of his book, but not more than its importance will juſtify. We would recommend to the young Arithmetician to pay a particular attention to this branch. He will find its principles well explained. And ſhould he make himſelf maſter of them, he will always have reaſon to acknowledge his obligation to the judicious and laborious author. We cannot but congratulate the riſing generation on account of the many uſeful productions which have lately appeared; and in which their improvement has been principally conſulted.—Among thoſe productions we muſt place this treatiſe of Arithmetic. We ſhould be wanting in juſtice to the author, ſhould we not acknowledge that his work is in reality that which its title imports—The PRECEPTOR'S ASSISTANT, or STUDENT'S GUIDE."

I. C. A. A. A. S.

Boſton, Feb. 13.

☞ *The price of this Gazette is Three Dollars per annum—One half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.*

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at Walnut-Street Wharf,
BILL OF EXCHANGE

Madeira Wine,

Fit for immediate use, in pipes & quarter casks,

TENERIFFE WINE, in pipes,
SHERRY WINE, in quarter casks,
WEST-INDIA RUM, 2, 3 and 4 proof,
OLD BRANDY, OLD SPIRIT,
COPPERAS, BRIMSTONE, ALLUM,
Two Bales 10-4 BLANKETS, and
A Bale of MUSLINS.
A new 13-4 Inch CABLE, 120 fathoms long.

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1793. ep2m

TO BE SOLD, OR LEASED
FOR SEVEN OR TEN YEARS,
THE FOLLOWING

HOUSES.

ONE on Walnut-street, near Fourth-street, 23 feet front, has two parlours below, the front one 21½ by 17½ feet, the back parlour is 18 by 14 feet. The front room up stairs is 26½ by 17½ feet. There are five good chambers in this house, besides the garret is divided into three rooms, in two of them there are fire-places.

The other House is 27 feet upon Walnut-street, and 52 feet upon 4th street; there are two good parlours below, one of them 25 by 20 1-2 feet, the other 25 by 18 1-2 feet, and seven complete bed-chambers; besides the garret is divided into 4 rooms, 3 of which rooms have fire-places. The kitchens are good ones, and are under the houses; the largest house has also a house-keeper's room. It is intended there shall be a communication from both of these houses to a neighbouring ice-house, sufficiently large to supply 3 houses. Within 50 yards of these houses, there will be compleat stables and coach houses, for both houses; they will be finished in the most compleat manner, and the keys ready to be delivered early in the summer.

On paying half the money down (if sold) the other half may be paid by instalments, or the whole may remain for 5 years, paying interest and giving security on the premises.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to the Subscriber,

GEORGE MEADE.

Who has for SALE,

Sundry Ground Rents,

In this city, amounting to twenty-five pounds sixteen shillings and six-pence, per annum.

Also, a quantity of BAGS, that will contain two and a half and three and a half bushels.

Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1792. ep2m

TO BE SOLD,

A noted covering Horse,

OF THE HUNTING BREED.

HE was imported from England in November, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and is now ten years old; he is a bright bay, with a blaze, fifteen hands one inch high, is well form'd, has a great deal of bone and strength, and his action equal to any horse. His colts are well approved of in the different parts of the State where he has stood, of which any person inclined to purchase can inform themselves.——Enquire of the Printer.

February 18, 1793. 8t

City of Washington.

JANUARY 7th, 1793.

A NUMBER of Lots in this City will be offered for sale at auction, by the Commissioners, on the 17th day of September next.—One fourth part of the purchase money is to be paid down, the residue at three equal annual payments with yearly interest on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M. GANTT, *Clerk to the Com'rs.*

Extract of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, concerning the Territory of Columbia, and the City of Washington.

"Be it enacted, *That any foreigner may by deed or will, hereafter to be made, take and hold lands within that part of the said Territory which lies within this State, in the same manner as if he was a citizen of this State; and the same lands may be conveyed by him, and transmitted to and be inherited by his heirs or relations, as if he and they were citizens of this State:* Provided, *That no foreigner shall, in virtue hereof, be entitled to any further or other privilege of a citizen.*"

Jan. 19. tf

PROPOSALS

For re-printing a new, entertaining and instructive Work, intitled,

THE

Errors of Education.

BY MRS ELIZA PARSONS.

Instability of mind impedes our road to PERFECTION; *and* YOUTH, *if not animated by* EXAMPLE, *to illustrate the precepts of* VIRTUE, *will ever fall into* ERROR.

The European edition of this work, printed last year, sells at 12s. the two volumes, *(and few copies, if any, to be had at that price)*—This *first American edition*, which shall be well executed, on an entire new type and fine paper, will be delivered to subscribers in one volume of about 420 pages 12mo. neatly bound, at a *French Crown* each, to be paid on receiving the book, which will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained to defray the expense of the undertaking.

☞ *Subscriptions will be received at the Bookstores of Messrs. T. Dobson, W. Young, J. Crukshank, and B. Johnson, and at Mr. Henry Kammerer's, No. 24, North Third-street, Philadelphia; by Messr. R. Hodge, S. Campbell, and T. Allen, Booksellers, New-York; by Messrs. Day & Co. Printers, Trenton; by the Subscriber, in Burlington; and by others in whose hands subscription papers are lodged.*

Feb. 18, 1793. ISAAC NEALE.

DISTRICT *of* PENNSYLVANIA, *to wit.*

(Seal.) BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the thirteenth day of March, in the seventeenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, THOMAS DOBSON, of the said District, hath deposited in this Office, the Title of a Book, the Right whereof he claims as Proprietor, in the words following, to wit.

"*An Enquiry how far the Punishment of Death is necessary in Pennsylvania. With Notes and Illustrations. By* William Bradford, *Esq. To which is added, an Account of the Gaol and Penitentiary House of Philadelphia, and of the interior Management thereof. By* Caleb Lownes, *of Philadelphia.——If we enquire into the Causes of all human Corruptions, we shall find that they proceed from the Impunity of Crimes, and not from the Moderation of Punishments.*"——Montesq.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the Times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

☞ *The above work is sold in Charleston by William Price Young: Richmond, by Archibald Currie: Baltimore, by James Rice: New-York, by Thomas Allen: Boston, by David West.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Thomas Dobson,

Bookseller, at the Stone-House, in Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

VOLUME VII, OF

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A DICTIONARY OF ARTS, SCIENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,
On a Plan entirely new:
BY WHICH
THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS
are digested into the Form of Distinct,
TREATISES OR SYSTEMS:
COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the Latest Discoveries and improvements: and full Explanations given of the various detached parts of Knowledge, whether relating to Natural and Artificial Objects, or to Matters Ecclesiastical, Civil, Military, Commercial, &c. Including Elucidations of the most important Topics relative to Religion, Morals, Manners, and the Oeconomy of Life; together with a Description of all the Countries, Cities, principal Mountains, Seas, Rivers, &c. throughout the World; a General History, Ancient and Modern, of the different Empires, Kingdoms, and States; and an account of the Lives of the most Eminent Persons in every Nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several Languages; the most approved Dictionaries, as well of General Science as of particular branches; the Transactions, Journals, and Memoirs of the learned societies, both at home and abroad—the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different Sciences: and a variety of original Materials, furnished by an extensive Correspondence.

The Seventh Volume contains a description of Mount Etna, Eudiometer, Exchange, Experimental Philosophy, System of Farriery, Feudal system, Fire, fixed Air, Fluxions, Food, Fortification, Fossils, history of France, Gardening, Gas, Geneva, Geography, Geometry, Gilding, Glass, &c. with a variety of articles in natural history, biography and miscellanies. Illustrated with Thirty Eight elegant Copperplates.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work is printing on a superfine paper, and new types, (cast for the purpose) which will be occasionally renewed before they contract a worn appearance.

II. The work is furnished in boards, in volumes or half-volumes, as subscribers chuse; the price of the whole volumes, five dollars each, of the half-volumes two dollars and two-thirds of a dollar each. Ten dollars to be paid on subscribing, the volumes or half-volumes finished to be paid for when delivered, the price of one volume to be paid in advance, and the price of each succeeding volume to be paid on delivering the volume preceding it. No part of the work will be delivered unless paid for.

III. In the course of the publication will be delivered about five hundred copperplates elegantly engraved in Philadelphia: which by far exceed in number those given in any other scientific dictionary. At the close of the publication will be delivered an elegant frontispiece, the dedication, preface, and proper title pages for the different volumes,

It is expected the work will be comprised in about eighteen volumes in quarto.

☞ Those who wish to become possessors of this valuable work will please to be early in their applications, as the subscription is nearly closed.

Jan. 23.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

RESOLVED,

THAT any person residing in Europe, who shall authorize the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, to receive annuities, or Interest arising from the public debt of the United States of America, shall from time to time have authority to draw on the said President, Directors and Company, to the amount of the monies by them received, which drafts shall be paid without deduction and free of expence—Or,

The President, Directors and Company, if requested, will remit the monies by them received to any part of Europe, free of expence and without deduction, in Bills of Exchange at their current value, and at the risk of the person to whom the same shall be remitted.

By the President and Directors,

3w JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

TICKETS

In the FEDERAL CITY LOTTERY,

May be had at SAMUEL COOPER's Ferry.

By THOMAS JOHNSON, DAVID STUART, & DANIEL CARROLL, Esquires,

COMMISSIONERS appointed by Government to prepare the Public Buildings, &c. within the City of *Washington*, for the reception of Congress, and for their permanent residence after the year 1800—

A LOTTERY

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

50,000 Tickets at 7 dollars, are 350,000 dollars.

LIST OF PRIZES, viz.

1	Superb Hotel, with baths, out houses, &c. &c. to cost		50,000
1	Cash Prize		25,000
1	ditto		20,000
1	ditto		15,000
1	ditto		10,000
2	ditto	5,000 are	10,000
10	ditto	1,000	10,000
20	ditto	500	10,000
100	ditto	100	10,000
200	ditto	50	10,000
400	ditto	25	10,000
1,000	ditto	20	20,000
15,000	ditto	10	150,000
16,737	Prizes		Dollars 350,000
33,263	Blanks		
50,000			

By this scheme *at least* the amount of the tickets will return to the fortunate adventurers, and yet the federal City will gain its object thereby, in a magnificent building designed both for public and private convenience.

Although some expence must necessarily attend the conducting of the lottery, (which expence will be taken from the principal prize) the Commissioners having agreed to present in return a sufficient quantity of excellent free-stone, together with the best adapted lots for the hotel and for the out-houses, the value of the lottery entire may be fairly rated at *something more than par:* In this important instance it will be found, on examination, to exceed all the lotteries that have ever been offered to the Public in this or perhaps in any other country. The keys of the Hotel, when compleat, will be delivered to the fortunate possessor of the ticket drawn aagainst its number.—All the other prizes will be paid, *without deduction, in one month after the drawing*, by the City Treasurer at Washington, or at such Bank or Banks as may be hereafter announced, for the conveniency of the fortunate adventurers.

The drawing will commence on Monday the 9th of September next, at the City of Washington.

Tickets may be had of Col. *Wm. Dickens*, City Treasurer of Washington; *Thaver & Bartlet*, of Charleston, South-Carolina; *Gideon Denison*, Savannah; Messrs. *James West & Co.* Baltimore; Mr. *Peter Gilman*, Boston; and at such other places as will be hereafter published.

N. B. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for the best Plan of an elegant and convenient HOTEL or INN, with hot and cold Baths, Stables, and other out houses, *if presented on or before the 10th of April next*; and a preference will be given to the Artist for a Contract, provided he be duly qualified to compleat his plan. The ground on which the Hotel and out houses are to be erected, will be a corner lot of about 90 by 200 feet, with a back avenue to the stables, &c. Sections and estimates of the expense will be expected with the elevations, &c. compleat; and 50,000 dollars must be regarded by the Architect as the utmost limit in the expense intended for this purpose.

S. BLODGET,
Agent for the affairs of the City.

March 6, 1793.

War Department,

JANUARY 28, 1793.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of September 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1793, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the states respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers:

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which, as such, he is annually intitled.

2d. An affidavit agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an Invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeable to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an Invalid of the United States, from the 4th day of September 1792, and ending the 4th day of March 1793.

Signed and Sealed
in the Presence of

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the Invalid died, whose pension they may claim.

By Command of the President
of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary at War.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners appointed by the Board of Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, will attend at the town of Hillsborough, on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of April next, for the purpose of receiving proposals from such persons as may be disposed to undertake the Buildings of the University.

FREDERICK HARGETT, Chairman.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 9, 1793.

Mathew Carey

Respectfully informs the Citizens of the United States, that the Maps for his intended edition of

Guthrie's Geography

IMPROVED,

Are now engraving—and as soon as a sufficient number of them are finished, to secure a regular supply during the publication, which will probably be *early next Spring*, the work will be put to press.

He returns his acknowledgments to the very respectable number of Subscribers, who have come forward thus early to patronize this arduous undertaking. He assures them and the public in general, that no pains or expence shall be spared in the execution of the work.

Terms of the Work:

I. IT shall be published in 48 weekly numbers, each containing three sheets, or twenty-four pages, of letter press, in quarto, printed with new types on fine paper.

II. In the course of the work will be delivered about thirty large maps, of the same size as those in the European editions, viz. most of them sheet maps on post paper.

☞ *Besides the maps in the British editions, this work will contain nine or ten American State Maps.*

III. The price of each number will be a quarter dollar, to be paid on delivery.

☞ *No advance required.*

IV. Subscribers who disapprove of the work, on the publication of the three first numbers, are to be at liberty to return them, and shall have their money repaid.

V. The subscribers' names shall be prefixed as patrons of the undertaking.

*** Subscriptions received in Philadelphia by the intended publisher; in New-York, by all the booksellers; in New-Haven, by Mr. Beers; in Hartford, by Mr. Patten; in Boston, by Messr. Thomas & Andrews, and by Mr. West; in Baltimore, by Mr. Rice; in Richmond, by Mr. J. Carey; in Charleston, by Mr. W. P. Young, and by sundry other persons throughout the United States. (tawtf)

BOOKS,

PRINTED AND SOLD BY

MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-Street, Philadelphia.*

1. AMERICAN MUSEUM, from its commencement in January 1787, to June 1792, in eleven vols. Price, neatly bound and lettered, seventeen dollars and three fifths.

This work, which was conducted on an improved plan, contains the best pieces published for and against the proceedings of government, will be found to contain at least as great a variety of political, agricultural, and miscellaneous essays, as any ever published in America. Perhaps in no one work are so many valuable documents respecting the history of this country, collected together. His Excellency the President of the United States, has declared of it, that "a more useful literary plan has never been undertaken in America, nor one more deserving of public encouragement."

2. Smith's Letters to Married Women, on Nursing and the management of Children.

"We recommend these letters to the perusal of those to whom they are particularly addressed."—Monthly Review, vol. 38, p. 101---Price, bound, 62 cents.

3. Duncan's Elements of Logic---75 cents.

4. Beauties of Fielding---50 cents.

5. Beauties of Blair---50 cents.

6. Ladies' Pocket Library, containing Miss More's Essays, Gregory's Legacy, Lady Pennington's Advice, Marchioness of Lambert's Advice, Swift's Letter to a newly married Lady, Mrs. Chapone on command of Temper, More's Fables for the Ladies, Price 6/6.

7. Smith's History of New-York. Price a dollar and a quarter.

8. Elements of Moral Science, by James Beattie, L. L. D. professor of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal College, Aberdeen---Price three-fourths of a dollar. Of this book the Critical Reviewers (vol. 69, p. 628) say: "We have seen nothing on these subjects more plain, more perspicuous, or more generally useful."—— N. B. It is introduced into the University in Philadelphia.

9. Beauties of Poetry. Price four-fifths of a dollar.

10. Blair's Sermons. Price two dollars.

11. Necker's Treatise on the importance of Religious Opinions.---Price four-fifths of a dollar.

12. Examination of the Observations of Lord Sheffield on American Commerce---Price, on very fine paper, 5 8ths of a dollar.

13. The Constitutions of the several United States, with the Federal Constitution, &c. Price five-eighths of a dollar.

14. M'Fingal. Price three-eighths of a dollar.

15. American Jest Book. Price three-fifths of a dollar.

16. Garden of the Soul. Price half a dollar.

17. The Doway Translation of the Vulgate Bible, in quarto---Price, elegantly bound and lettered, 50/2---plain, six dollars.

18. Devout Christian's Vade Mecum---Price quarter dollar.

19. Think well on't. Price a quarter dollar.

20. Christian Economy. Price a fifth of a dollar.

21. History of Charles Grandison, abridged---Price a sixth of a dollar.

22. Poems by Col. Humphreys---Price a third of a dollar.

23. Select Poems, chiefly American---Price a sixth of a dollar.

Said CAREY has for sale, a large assortment of Books, European as well as American editions, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Country gentlemen, who favor him with commands, may depend upon being supplied in the most satisfactory manner. A liberal allowance to such as purchase quantities for public libraries, or to sell again.